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ETHIOPIA

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED ON MENGISTU VISIT TO CUBA

For Addis Ababa radio text of the joint communique issued on the 21-27 April visit to Cuba by Chairman of the PMAC Mengistu Haile Mariam, see the Cuba section of the 1 May Latin America DAILY REPORT.

Mengistu Cables Thanks to Castro

LD291605Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] On leaving the Cuban airspace on his return home yesterday, Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu sent to Commander in Chief Comrade Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Communist Party of Cuba and the president of the Council of State and the Council of Ministers of Cuba, expressing personal thanks for the warm and fraternal welcome accorded him during his 6-day visit.

Mengistu Interviewed on Visit

LD291732Y Addis Abab in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, chairman of the Provisional Military Administrative Council and the Council of Ministers, was warmly welcomed when he arrived in Addis Ababa this afternoon at the end of his 6-day friendly official visit to the Republic of Cuba. Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu officially visited the Republic of Cuba at the head of high-level delegation at the invitation of Comrade Fidel Castro Ruz, secretary general of the Cuban Communist Party [PCC] and president of the Councils of State and Ministers.

On arrival in Addis Ababa at the end of his Cuban visit, Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu was welcomed at Bole International Airport by Comrade Capt Fikre Selassie Wogderes, Provisional Military Administrative Council secretary general; other Provisional Military Administrative Council members, ministers; members of the diplomatic corps; commissioners; military commanders and permanent secretaries.

At the end of their visit, Comrade Lieutenant Colonel Mengistu and his high-level Ethiopian delegation were seen off at Jose Marti International Airport yesterday in a friendly and cordial atmosphere by Comrade Fidel Castro, president of the Councils of State and Ministers; Comrade Raul Castro, first vice president and minister of the revolutionary armed forces and other high-ranking officials of revolutionary Cuba.

We will now present the replies of Comrade Chairman Mengistu to questions asked him by journalists on his arrival in Addis Ababa this afternoon: [begin recording--journalists unidentified throughout]

[Correspondent] The chairman of the Peoples Military Administrative Council of socialist Ethiopia, Comrade Lt Col Mengistu Haile Mariam, replied to some questions put to him by journalists when he returned to Addis Ababa this afternoon after a 1-week official visit to Cuba at the invitation of the Cuban Government.

[Question] Comrade Chairman, how did the Cuban people welcome you and your delegation?

[Answer] [illegible] high [illegible]nt of relations between the Ethiopian and Cuban peoples and of the [illegible] people for our revolution and their internationalist support for the pro[illegible] revolution since its very inception.

All of the members of our delegation thought that we would receive an affectionate and brotherly welcome. However, the welcome accorded us was truly much more cordial than we expected. This was our second visit to a friendly country. The welcome accorded us by the Cuban people and Communist Party and especially by the great Cuban leader, Comrade Fidel Castro, touched us deeply. The peopled of all the places we visited, especially Havana and Santiago and their outlying areas, showered us with heartfelt displays of the love they have for the Ethiopian people and their revolution. Before we left, over 1 million people came to Havana's famous Revolution Square to listen to speeches in which we expressed the greetings of the Ethiopian broad masses and voiced our sentiments at the welcome we had received.

I think that the Ethiopian people will be able to grasp the picture and sense the general atmosphere if they see the film that has been made of the visit. We believe that the welcome accorded us was more cordial than the welcome accorded to any other leaders and delegations.

[Question] Comrade Chairman, during your visit you were awarded the Playa Giron Medal. How do you feel about this?

[Answer] Yes. I was awarded the Playa Giron Medal by Comrade Fidel Castro. This medal commemorates the brilliant lightening victory, so prominent in their history, in which they defeated the direct and illegal invasion which was coordinated by the imperialists to challenge Cuba's revolution and independence. In view of this, they have awarded the medal to only a few great leaders and revolutionary individuals. I have the following throughts on being awarded this medal: I believe it was not only given to me personally. The fact that the Cubans awarded this medal--which they value so highly--to us Ethiopians is indicative of the high regard and admiration they have for the struggle and revolution of the Ethiopian masses. I accepted it with pride and pleasure on my own behalf and on behalf of my people.

[Question] Comrade Chairman, were any agreements signed or reached by the two countries during your visit?

[Answer] Yes. As you all know, the Cubans and Ethiopians have an identical stance and destiny, identical beliefs and aspirations. The socialist stance we have adopted against exploitation in general and against imperialism and [word indistinct] in particular bring our two countries together. There is much that we can learn from the Cubans for the Ethiopian revolution in view of the stage that they have reached.

We discussed at length the basic international policies of the two countries and the need to oppose, fight and struggle against imperialism, new and old forms of colonialism and exploitation.

On bilateral issues, we discussed the possibilities of cooperation in the cultural, economic and political fields.

The agreements reached in these spheres have been drafted in communique form and the details will be given to the Ethiopian people in due course.

[Question] Comrade Chairman, what have you been able to learn about the progress and development of the Cuban revolution during your visit?

[Answer] We have always been firm believers in the progress of the Cuban revolution. It was with such convictions that we went to Cuba. As I said earlier when I was talking about the welcome given us by the people, when we examine closely what the people have done to build socialism, we see more than we expected. We have no hesitation in saying that the Cuban revolution is more advanced in many ways than those countries which have accepted or have made progress towards socialism in the past few years. This is especially true when we look at the Cuban's unity, consciousness, organization, military capacity and its clear and straight political line. It is especially true when we look at the peoples' internationalist commitment and readiness to make sacrifices. The Cuban revolution is an example worthy of emulation. It is a particularly good example for us Ethiopians, who are on the side of socialism and have an infant revolution.

There is another thing I would like to add. The PCC's struggle has a long history. There are many facets to the broad experience of every Cuban militant. In Latin America, where there is exploitation and oppression by U.S. imperialism, the Cubans are dedicated people waging a lone revolution.

The contribution made by their leader is a very great one. The contributions of Comrade Fidel Castro, his party and his heroic people to the Ethiopian revolution in particular, and for the revolution of the oppressed peoples of the world in general, are most admirable. His stand is totally internationalist. I consider him, because of his frankness and political awareness, to be one of the greatest revolutionaries and leaders of our time.

[Question] Comrade Chairman, what comment have you on the outcome of the visit? To what extent will the visit strengthen relations between the two countries?

[Answer] In general, the visit was very successful and effective. We can say this chiefly because we know the Cubans not only by their reputation but because they, together with the Ethiopians, shed their blood in defense of the Ethiopian revolution against the invasion coordinated by the imperialists. The closeness and unity of the two countries has been sealed with blood. As I say this, it is quite clear to all that [word indistinct] is very high.

During our stay there, we discussed various bilateral and international issues in absolute comradeship and understanding. I believe that this visit has brought the two countries closer and has enabled them to raise their relations to even higher plane. For these reasons, the visit was truly successful.

CURFEW LIFTED FOR HOLIDAY IN ADDIS ABABA

LD291602Y Addis Ababa Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] A spokesman for the PMAC announced today that the curfew has been lifted in Addis Ababa tonight on the eve of the Ethiopian Easter holiday tomorrow. The spokesman said, a nine-gun salute at 0300 will usher in the religious holiday tomorrow.

ELF, EPLF ANNOUNCE UNIFICATION OF RANKS

LD281956Y Omdurman Domestic Service in Arabic 1700 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] The Eritrean Liberation Front (ELF) and the Eritrean Peoples Liberation Front [EPLF] today announced the unification of their ranks in the fight against the Ethiopian forces to gain independence for Eritrea from the ruling regime in Addis Ababa.

Spokesmen for the two fronts said that the revolutionaries of the two Eritrean fronts would henceforth launch joint military operations against the Ethiopian forces in Eritrea. They said that the agreement between the two fronts followed a meeting of their leaderships near Keren, in the Eritrean region.

ELF SPOKESMAN LISTS CONDITIONS FOR TALKS WITH ADDIS

AU280924Y Rome ANSA in English 0840 GMT 28 Apr 78 AU

[Text] Casablanca, April 28 (ANSA)--Taha Nour, in charge of the Eritrean Liberation Front's foreign relations, told ANSA that a peaceful solution to the conflict that has lasted some 17 years could be found if Ethiopia agreed to a new referendum.

He listed the following conditions for the immediate opening of negotiations between the Eritrean secessionists and the Addis Ababa regime.

--Recognition by the Ethiopian Government of the right of Eritreans to self-determination.

--Recognition of the leaders of the three Eritrean liberation fronts ELF, ELF/PLA [Eritrean Liberation Front/Popular Liberation Forces] and EPLF as the only valid representatives of the people of Eritrea rather than "old discredited dignitaries,"

--A ceasefire for the duration of negotiations,

--Withdrawal of Ethiopian and Cuban troops from all of the big centers that have not yet been liberated,

--A popular referendum under the control of the Organization of African Unity and the United Nations.

According to Taha Nour, the referendum would offer two choices to the people: a return to a federation or independence. Results of the balloting must be respected and given international guarantees.

If Eritreans vote for independence, then Addis Ababa must establish normal diplomatic relations with the future Asmara government, he said, otherwise the war would continue.

The ELF/PLF representative said that on a military plane, the Eritreans had shown that they were in charge. Ethiopia had had to call in Russians and Cubans to help them, he said, because the Eritrean partisans "are invincible." If a counter-offensive was launched along three fronts, the Eritreans would suffer heavy losses but would not yield, he said.

Moreover, Taha Nour continues, if the Cubans attacked, forces friendly to Eritrean would intervene for the first time, and the conflict could become internationalized. He stressed that the Eritrean question was not a problem of frontiers.

The insurrection broke out before the existence of the Organization of African Unity and the principle of the inviolability of the old colonial borders.

Taha Nour underscored the United Nations position in favor of federation and said that Ethiopia instead had annexed the territory, thereby violating initial clauses and making the Ethiopian presence in Eritrea illegal.

KENYA

OFFICIAL CALLS FOR SURRENDER OF ILLEGALLY ACQUIRED ARMS

LD291739Y Nairobi Domestic Service in English 0600 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] The Marsibit action district commissioner, Mr Ingonga, has repeated his order to wananchi in the area who are still in possession of illegally acquired arms to surrender them to the authorities immediately. He noted that illegal arms were obtained from a neighboring country and warned that those who do not obey the order will be dealt with severely.

Mr Ingonga was addressing a public bazaar at the border town of Moyale, which was attended by several local dealers, including the chairman of the Marsibit County Council, Mr Sori Orto, and the district KANU [Kenyan African National Union] chairman, Mr Galgalo Godana.

SOMALIA

SIAD BARRE REVIEWS MAY DAY CELEBRATIONS IN MOGADISCIO

Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1700 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Excerpt] This afternoon Challe Mohamed Siad Barre, secretary general of the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party [SRSP] and president of the Somali Democratic Republic [SDR], reviewed a crowd of 285,000 members of the General Federation of Somali Labor Unions. They gathered to celebrate Labor Day, which is May Day and the first anniversary of the foundation of General Federation of Somali Labor Unions.

The happy gathering, which was held at the monument to the unknown soldier, was also attended by the vice presidents of the SDR, Challe Maj Gen Hussein Culmie Afrah and Brig Gen Ismail Ali Abokar; Challe Brig Gen Ahmed Suleiman Abdallah, member of the SRSP Central Committee Politburo; bureau chairmen; ministers; members of the SRSP Central Committee; officers; high-ranking government officers; and the Eritrean artist group which is currently visiting the country.

The workers who marched along the main roads of Mogadiscio were also accompanied by members of youth organizations, women's organizations, cooperative movements, the armed forces and the general public of Banadir region.

As they marched through the streets of Mogadiscio, the workers shouted slogans promising increased production, protection for the fruits of the revolution, defense of the country, solidarity and unity of the workers of the world.

SIAD BARRE [illegible] EXPULSION OF CUBA FROM NONALINED BODY

LD301804Y Mogadiscio Domestic in Somali 1115 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] The president of the Somali Democratic Republic has called for the expulsion of Cuba from the (?association) of nonalined nations. Challe Siad, who was being interviewed by a newsman who writes for papers in Iraq, Lebanon and Kuwait, said Cuba had trodden underfoot the international principles of this (?association) and that it is more concerned with the interests of the Warsaw Pact. Therefore, it is imperative, under the circumstances, to expel it from the association.

The president pointed out that Cuba, acting for and on behalf of the Warsaw Pact, had intervened with military force in the internal affairs of African countries, which was contrary and harmful to the constitution of the nonalined nations. These wrongful steps taken by Cuba were detrimental to their existence, and therefore it is not in the interest of the (?association) to have a Cuba as a member.

The president went on to say that it is rather incongruous that Cuba wants to have the nonalined nations conference held in Cuba. He said the only interpretation could be that it wants to hand over the affairs of this (?association) to the pact on which it depends.

Challe Siad told the newsman that it is necessary for the nonalined countries to cherish and value their policies [passage indistinct]. The president described Fidel Castro as a misguided politician [words indistinct].

Challe Siad made it clear that Africa could cope with its own problems and did not need either the advice or the military assistance of a tiny island in the Caribbean. Challe Siad said that Fidel Castro invariably told lies whenever he talked about the Horn of Africa, in an effort to mislead the world and cover up the criminal acts being committed.

MOGADISCIO ACCUSES CUBA OF PLAYING IMPERIALIST ROLE

LD291857Y Mogadiscio Domestic Service in Somali 1115 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Abdullahi Shaykh Husayn commentary]

[Text] The Havana leadership's crooked policy toward the Continent of Africa was reflected in Fidel Castro's recent welcome speech for the chairman of Abyssinia's ruling terror gang, Mengistu Haile Mariam. Our commentary by Abdullahi Shaykh Husayn is on this subject:

Before we discuss Castro's speech in the Havana stadium let us examine the motives behind Mengistu Haile Mariam's visit to Cuba. As is well known, when the Addis Ababa regime came to power in 1974, all progressive forces in Abyssinia and all the people living in the areas long colonized by the Abyssinian emperors resisted and opposed it. The sole aim of the Abyssinian coup was self-aggrandizement and this is openly reflected in the cowardly way in which the leader of the Addis Ababa regime eliminated his fellow officers who organized the coup with him. When Mengistu usurped power the (?state of confusion) in the country increased and there was a mass uprising to overthrow the Addis Ababa regime.

When it became apparent to the ruler of the terror gang that he neither had the confidence nor the recognition of the Abyssinian broad masses, who openly declared that they would not support the Addis Ababa regime in its war against the liberation movements of Western Somalia, Abo and Eritrea, he made an urgent appeal for help to Russia and Cuba and touted and professed the ideology of socialism.

Cuba sent a large number of troops to Abyssinia who immediately began fighting against the liberation movements and took part in the annihilation of the Abyssinian movements opposed to the Addis Ababa regime.

The main objective of Mengistu's visit to Cuba was to convey his gratitude to Cuba for its role in the Horn of Africa and the inhuman way in which the Cuban forces fought the liberation movements opposed to Abyssinian colonialism.

The major part of the speech Fidel Castro delivered at the mass rally in Havana welcoming Mengistu Haile Mariam the day before yesterday was nothing but an insult to Somalia and its leaders and a distortion of the realities and the political situation in the Horn of Africa.

Castro's speech, which did not differ from the one Mengistu delivered at the same rally, confirmed the way Fidel Castro is blindly supporting the (?uncompromising) regime of Addis Ababa.

Those who have observed Cuban policies closely were not surprised by Castro's speech. He claimed that he believes in socialism while at the same time uttering remarks contradicting the cardinal principles of socialism. When talking about Western Somalia, Fidel Castro alleged that Western Somalia had never been a Somali territory and is historically part and parcel of Abyssinia, thus inferring that Abyssinia has the right to colonize Western Somalia and Abo. Fidel Castro's speech reveals that the Cuban leader is ignorant of the legitimate struggle of Western Somalia and the colonial history of Africa and the way Abyssinian colonialism participated in the scramble for Africa. In his speech Fidel Castro compared Western Somalia with some U.S. states, including Texas, Arizona and New Mexico, which he said were inhabited by people who came from Mexico. This also shows that Castro is ignorant of the difference between a society which is assimilated into another society, thus losing its original identity in the process and which is living in complete freedom, like the U.S. Mexicans, and colonized peoples like the Western Somali, Abo and Eritreans.

The leader of the island of Cuba also declared that Cuba is not prepared to withdraw its forces from Ethiopia and revealed Cuba's readiness to send even more troops to Ethiopia should the Abyssinian regime request this. Fidel Castro said that Cuba would dispatch its forces anywhere they were needed in the world. His remarks imply that Cuba is competing with the United States concerning their foreign presence as Fidel Castro said that Cuba has the right to take its forces anywhere in the world, just as the United States has sent its forces to several parts of the world.

It is surprising that Fidel Castro, who several years ago used to strongly denounce any intervention in the Continent of Africa and the world as a whole and who used to criticize the United States for sending forces to Vietnam, should today play the role of the imperialist--fighting against peoples struggling for their legitimate rights.

Fidel Castro applauded Mengistu when he said that the Addis regime has resolved to crush the Eritrean (?revolution) and that he relies on the massive help he is receiving from Cuba.

The contradictory policies emanating from the island of Cuba are not the original ideas of the Cuban leaders but are the brainchild of selfish policies hatched for them elsewhere. This has led to extreme hatred and enmity toward the Cubans in Africa and there is no doubt that Cuba will suffer humiliation in its interference in the Continent of Africa.

UGANDA

'EXTENSIVE PURGE' REPORTEDLY UNDERWAY IN UGANDA

LD3011l2Y London OBSERVER in English 30 Apr 78 p 1 LD

[Dispatch from Colin Legum in Dar es Salaam]

[Text] General Idi Amin, the Ugandan leader, appears to be in the middle of his most serious crisis since taking power seven years ago.

Another extensive purge is underway, but this time it appears to be confined almost entirely to Amin's most intimate circle. The latest wave of killings, arrests and denunciations involves some of his closest relatives.

The most notorious killers in the Amin regime now have their guns drawn against one another, but as usual Amin has been the quickest on the draw.

The heads of the notorious security police and other secret killer squads who have been responsible for sending tens of thousands of Ugandans to their death are now themselves either in prison or on the run. Few seem likely to survive.

So far only one of Amin's most intimate family circles, who form the core of his Defence Council, has survived the purge.

While Amin holds dictatorial power, he has exercised it through a Defence Council of about seven officers, composed mainly of his family and other intimates from his tiny Kakwa triba, who belong to the Nubian community and are mostly Muslims.

The concentrations of almost exclusive power and considerable wealth in their hands has made this small group the most unpopular in the country.

To maintain their power in this hostile situation they needed, above all, to stick together. But internal rivalries, especially over the use of public funds, has set them at one another's throats.

As far as can be reliably ascertained from sources close to Uganda, the fate of the members of Amin's Defence Council is:

Major-General Mustafa Adrisi, vice-president, minister of defence and home affairs, and Amin's brother-in-law, is in a Cairo hospital with four of Amin's security guards watching over him. He was flown out after being involved in a car accident, but in fact had been beaten senseless.

Colonel Moses Ali, minister of finance, who usually acts as chairman of the Military Tribunal which has sentenced prominent opponents of the regime to death, has disappeared. He is thought to be under arrest, but may already be dead.

Major-General Isaac Lumago, chief of the defence staff and deputy minister of defence, one of Amin's nephews, has been under arrest for three weeks.

Brigadier Isaac Malyamungu, another nephew and the arch-killer of the regime, who is in charge of army training and operations, is the sole survivor of the close family group. He sees himself as Amin's successor if anything happens to him.

Brigadier Gown [real name Gowan] is confirmed as the new chief of army staff. But he is only a marginal figure.

Army barracks in the south of Uganda have been closed for the past 10 days, as they were in earlier purges of the army.

It is believed that all the known supporters of Mustafa, Lumago and Moses Ali are being eliminated.

Fighting began a fortnight ago inside the Kakwa tribe and was centered on Aringa, Mustaga's home area. Conflict between Amin and Mustafa has been brewing up since last December, when the latter's brother or brother-in-law was killed in a quarrel over a business transaction.

When Amin refused to help Mustafa to deal with the murder, his notorious son, Captain Taban Amin, was shot and flown seriously wounded to Libya. It was widely supposed that Mustafa was behind the attack.

Amin, however, seems to have planned his counter-attack on Mustafa and his supporters with some care. On 8 April he opened his campaign by accusing half-a-dozen of his top officers and ministers of stealing huge sums of public funds and blaming them for mass killings of which he claimed to be innocent.

I have had a report from an eye-witness of the cabinet meeting on the day before Amin and his finance minister, Colonel Moses Ali, faced each other with drawn pistols, as reported in the OBSERVER last week.

Amin opened the meeting by alleging that since Moses Ali became finance minister, the Bank of Uganda had been losing 800,000 Uganda shillings a day.

He warned the military ministers that if they continued to 'misbehave' he would dismiss them 'as so many have been dismissed before.'

More ominously, he then said he was going to arrest 'so many ministers and army officers,' because they were involved in 'killings, lootings and smuggling.'

Major-General Adrisi met with his 'accident' the day after that meeting.

Amin intensified his attack against his suspected opponents at a meeting with senior prison officers last Thursday. An officer who was present told me that Amin accused Brigadier Moses Ali, Captain Khemis Safi and Jumba Masagazi, of responsibility for the disappearance of 5 million pounds from the Muslim Supreme Council's funds.

Captain Safi, like Moses Ali, is known to have been involved in executing many of Amin's opponents. He has been very close to Amin since 1971 and was the head of the movement to Islamicise Uganda, for which purpose he handled large sums of money.

Jumba Masagazi, the minister of planning and economic development, was formerly permament secretary for education.

Amin also told the prison officers that he had discovered a deficit of U.S. $780,000 at the Libya/Uganda Bank, in which the Libyans hold 51 per cent of the equity. He names Moses Ali and Mustapha at two of four ministers whose responsibility for this deficit was under investigation.

The other two were Mustafa Ramadhan, the minister of marketing and co-operative, and Captain Doah Mohammed, the minister for commerce. All are prominent Muslims.

At the same time Amin announced the arrest of the chief customs and excise investigator, Mr Adrani, and said that he and others would be brought before a military tribunal.

Amin went on to accuse the head of the police special branch of involvement in smuggling with the Vice-President Mustafa Adrisi and Moses Ali.

Mustafa Adrisi has been stripped of his portfolios of defence and home affairs, which have been taken over by Amin himself.

He told the prison officers that he had discovered that Mustafa had hidden many 'disturbing matters' from him and that the army, the military police and the public safety unit were all responsible for killings throughout the country, as well as for the shortages of goods and for extensive smuggling.

Finally, Amin told the prison officers to 'wash up' and clean all political prisoners before the visit of a human rights committee, which he announced was to look into prison conditions.

Amin's opponents, however, fear that there will be many executions in the prisons before the committee arrives.

They believe the current purge will be intensified over the next 10 days when, they say, they expect Amin to announce that yet another coup attempt has failed.

FOREIGN EMBASSIES WARNED AGAINST SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

LD282003Y Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Summary] President Amin has warned foreign embassies in Uganda not to use the country as a base to spread propaganda and carry out subversive activities against other countries. He was briefing Al-Haj Abdullah Amin, acting minister of information in Uganda.

CHAD

MALLOUM CALLS ON FROLINAT TO SPELL OUT ITS DEMANDS

LD292017Y Ndjamena Domestic Service in French 1900 GMT 29 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Speaking to Chad officials and students at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Ndjamena today, President Felix Malloum appealed for peace in the country, a goal which the government has spared no efforts to achieve since the second republic was established.

[Malloum--begin recording] In spite of the good will of the Chad Government to restore peace in the country, the political situation is now at a critical point as FROLINAT has torpedoed the Benghazi peace accord. FROLINAT is carrying out a campaign of insults and incitement to revolt.

FROLINAT of Goukouni is invading the countryside with two aims: to (?confuse) the people of northern Chad and to organize unrest.

The government is ready for a "frank and fraternal dialog." It appeals to Goukouni FROLINAT to spell out its demands instead of creating "artificial problems" in a bid to spark off a "fratricidal war."

The Supreme Military Council and the provisional government are interested in negotiations, not "surrendering." [end recording]

MALLOUM SAYS AGITATION WILL BE REPRESSED

LD300904Y Paris Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Summary] "In Chad General Malloum, the head of state, declares that all agitation for fallacious motives by a foreign presence in the country will be vigorously repressed. General Malloum issues his warning to agents of the Chad National Liberation Front [FROLINAT] who have infiltrated and are working as agitators, but he reiterates that he remains open to frank and fraternal dialog. In the meantime the French ambassador told us on the telephone that the situation was calm at present, that no danger threatened the French colony and that an exodus was not justified."

We have little news of what is going on among the FROLINAT, but they have in their possession arms captured from government garrisons.

NIGERIA

INQUESTS TO BE HELD INTO DEATHS DURING DISTURBANCES

LD282100Y Lagos International Service in English 2000 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] Coroners' inquests are to be held in all cases of death resulting from the recent student disturbances in the country. This was announced in Lagos today by the head of state, Lt Gen Olusegun Obasanjo, in messages of condolence sent to the families of all those who died as a result of the disturbances. He expressed great regret over the loss of life occasioned by the (?confrontations) which, he said, could have been avoided.

SENEGAL

CONFERENCE OF ISLAMIC FOREIGN MINISTERS ENDS

PLO Resolution Adopted

PA282335Y Paris AFP in French 2138 GMT 28 Apr 78 PA

[Text] Dakar, 28 Apr (AFP)--According to sources close to the Islamic conference, a Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) draft resolution on the Middle East condemning the United States for its aid to Israel was adopted Friday evening at the conference.

According to these sources, Egypt and Chad accepted the resolution with certain reservations that called for a condemnation, without mentioning any names, of all those countries that one way or the other aid [words indistinct] Israel.

Conference Issues Resolutions

LD291647Y Riyadh SNA in Arabic 2300 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] Dakar, 28 April--The foreign ministers of the Islamic countries have affirmed that the establishment of a just lasting peace in the Middle East must be based on the withdrawal of the Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and the recognition of the rights of the Palestine people. They also called for the severence of all diplomatic, consular, economic and other relations with the Zionist entity and for joining the Arab boycott of Israel.

The Ninth Conference of the Islamic Foreign Ministers held its public session this evening during which it approved the resolutions and recommendations of the Political Committee.

The Islamic foreign ministers called on the world peoples to support the Arab peoples and states facing Israeli aggression. They affirmed the Islamic countries' commitment to supporting the Arab cause and their pledge to provide political, financial and military support to the Arab frontline states and the PLO in their legitimate struggle to retrieve their occupied territories.

The foreign ministers' decisions denounced the position of the states supplying Israel with aid and arms, considering the real purpose of flooding Israel with these huge quantities of destructive weapons as being the adoption of Israel as an imperialist racist base in the Third World in general and in Africa and Asia in particular.

As regards the Palestine question, the conference expressed its deep regret at the Security Council's failure to translate the UN resolutions into actions--resolutions concerning the firm national rights of the Palestine people.

The foreign ministers called on the Security Council to reconsider the recommendations and report of the committee formed to discuss the established rights of the Palestine people under the UN General Assembly recommendations. They renewed their assertion of the Palestine people's right to continue the struggle by all military and political means for the retrieval of their established national rights, above all, their right to return to Palestine and to establish their independent national state over their national soil.

The conference called on the United States to recognize the PLO and reaffirmed the Moslem adherance to Jerusalem and the determination of the Islamic Congress member countries to liberate and retrieve it.

As regards the situation in southern Africa, the conference affirmed the Islamic countries' commitment and unconditional support for the government and people of Mozambique in their efforts to combat racist regimes and imperialism in southern Africa. It affirmed the Islamic Congress member countries' support materially and morally for Mozambique to enable it to overcome the obstacles resulting from implementation of the sanctions imposed by the United Nations against the racist Rhodesian regime.

The Islamic foreign minister decided that Africa, the Middle East and South Asia must be made nuclear-free zones.

As regards the situation in the Horn of Africa, the conference expressed its belief that [word indistinct] interference in local conflicts will only complicate them and seriously impede the chances of peaceful solutions. The conference expressed its deep faith in the policy of nonalinement with regard to the defense of the freedom and independence of states. It called on all non-African countries to refrain from interfering in the internal affairs of the African peoples.

The conference called on the two sides to the conflict in the Horn of Africa to reach a just peaceful solution to the problem through negotiations held under the auspices of the OAU.

Concern Over Afgan Coup

NC281525Y Cairo MENA in Arabic 1427 GMT 28 Apr 78 NC

[Text] Dakar, 28 April--The coup in Afghanistan has caused the quarters connected with the Islamic conference to be concerned over and watch the situation, particularly in the states neighboring Afghanistan.

The head of the Afgan delegation and the Pakistani foreign minister left Dakar early today because of these events.

ANGOLA

NETO SENDS GREETINGS TO PORTUGAL ON ANNIVERSARY

LD2812407 Luanda Domestic Service in Portuguese 0600 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Text] Comrade Agostinho Neto, president of the People's Republic of Angola, has sent his Portuguese counterpart a message of congratulations on the anniversary of 25 April. In it, the Angolan head of state refers to the significance of the day for the Portuguese and African peoples, and he sends the people and their president sincere wishes for progress and prosperity.

CUBAN DELEGATE SPEAKS AT LUANDA ANTI-APARTHEID MEETING

FL292317Y Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2230 GMT 29 Apr 78 FL

[Text] Luanda--Cuba today asserted that the flame of liberty will never be extinguished in Africa and reaffirmed its solidarity with the peoples who are struggling against racism, colonialism and imperialism.

Maria Julia Arrendondo, alternate member of the PCC [Cuban Communist Party] Central Committee, spoke in behalf of the Federation of Cuban Women (FMC) at the second session of the roundtable against apartheid being held in Luanda. In her remarks, the Cuban delegate urged the national and international organizations participating in the meeting to join their efforts and condemn the racist system prevailing in southern African countries.

Arrendondo said the FMC joins its action with that of progressive and peace-loving organizations in the universal condemnation of the loathsome regime which denies the most elemental rights of the African population in the southern part of the continent. The Cuban representative discussed the gloomy situation being experienced by the women in African nations subjected to the cruelest exploitation.

We Cuban women, educated by Fidel and our Communist Party on the beautiful principle of internationalism, reaffirm our active and militant feeling of solidarity with African women, she added. Lastly, she announced that the FMC will hold seminars, activities and meetings on the occasion of next international children's year and that it will now continue condemning, at every event held, what she described as the horrible apartheid system.

Delegates from the South-West Africa People's Organization (SWAPO) and African National Council (ANC)--the liberation movements of Namibia and South Africa--also told the roundtable about the abuses being suffered by the people of their countries at the hands of the racist authorities.

ANC representative (Gertrudis Slap) noted that the U.S. Government is the most important partner of the South Africans at this time. (Slap) asked for help from all the participants at the meeting to force the international community into making the isolation of the John Vorster regime a reality.

[Name indistinct] of Algeria paid tribute to the internationalist combatants killed in Angola and said that Cuba, with its solidary support for the Angolan revolution, set an example of great historic significance.

Delegates from Zambia, Federal Republic of Germany, France and Czechoslovakia also spoke saying their people support the heroic struggle being waged in southern Africa.

Maria Eugenia Neto, wife of Angolan President Agostinho Neto, also participated in the second working session of the roundtable.

MALAWI

PRESIDENT BANDA LEAVES LONDON FOR WASHINGTON

LD271208Y Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD/CA

[Excerpt] His excellency the life president, Ngwazi Dr Kamuzu Banda, has gone to Washington from London to continue his private visit to Britain and the United States.

MOZAMBIQUE

PRESIDENT MACHEL RECEIVES ROMANIAN DEPUTY MINISTER

LD281258Y Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 0800 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD/EA

[Summary] Yesterday President Machel received Ion Ceausescu, Romanian deputy minister of agriculture and the food industry. He is here to strengthen cooperation between the two countries.

Yesterday the Mozambique head of state also received the Italian delegation which is in Mozambique to present films about the Italian people's fight against fascism.

RHODESIA

EXECUTIVE COUNCIL RELIEVES MINISTER HOVE OF POST

LD281720Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD/CA

[Text] Senator, the Honorable J.F. Chirau, chairman of the Exeutive Council, issued the following statement today: On three separate occasions the Executive Council has asked the joint minister of justice and of law and order, Mr Hove, to withdraw certain statements made by him which were in breach of the agreement signed on 30 March. As Mr Hove has on three occasions defied the order of the Executive Council, it is the council's decision that he be relieved of his post as minister of the transitional government.

Muzorewa Denies Role

PA291238Y Paris AFP in English 1228 GMT 29 Apr 78 PA

[By Paul Ellman]

[Text] Salisbury, Apr 29 (AFP)--Bishop Abel Muzorewa today plunged the Rhodesian interim government into a new crisis by claiming he had nothing to do with the dismissal of the country's first black Justice Minister Byron Hove. Hove, one of the bishop's nominees to the new multi-racial governing team, was sacked yesterday for refusing to retract statements he made attacking police brutality and calling for better career prospects for black policemen.

Early today Bishop Muorewa issued a statement claiming that the decision to dismiss Hove had been taken by the Executive Council, the upper tier of the interim administration, in his absence.

The bishop warned that the sacking could have "disastrous" consequences for the settlement agreement he and two other internally based black nationalist leaders signed here on March 3 with white minority Premier Ian Smith.

Under the agreement all decisions taken by the Executive Council, which groups Bishop Muzorewa, Mr Smith, with the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau, have to be reached on a consensus basis with each member having the power of veto.

To his statement, Bishop Muzorewa said he had only heard of Hove's dismissal by the council over the radio and said it was "shocking to me as it was to the general public."

Referring to the statement announcing Hove's sacking issued yesterday by Chief Chirau, the council's current chairman, the bishop said: "Since I was not a party to the decision announced by Chief Chirau, I do wish categorically and unequivocally to dissociate myself from it."

The Central Committee of Bishop Muzorewa's United African National Council [UANC] is to meet here tomorrow to discuss the implications of the Hove affair.

Political sources said the meeting was bound to hear calls demanding that the UANC pull out of the interim government.

Meanwhile demonstrators today outside the UANC headquarters in Salisbury are waving placards which read "without Hove no settlement" and "bishop, pull out of the settlement deal."

Hove, who left Rhodesia today to return to his law practice in London, has become something of a hero to Rhodesian blacks for his outspoken remarks since he was sworn in as co-minister of justice on April 14.

Two days after he took office in the 18-member Ministerial Council, Hove provoked a storm of controversy with a speech attacking police brutality and urging "positive reverse discrimination" to enable black policemen to catch up with whites in the promotion stakes.

He also said that, while the Salisbury accord expressly forbade political interference with the judiciary, this did not mean that there would be no changes in the naming of judges and magistrates.

He was subsequently bitterly attacked by his white co-minister, Milaryi Squires, and by the commander of the Rhodesian armed forces, Lt Gen Peter Walls, for allegedly breaking the spirit of the March 3 agreement.

Hove's refusal to obey an order from the Executive Council to withdraw his statements led to his dismissal yesterday.

Interviewed at Salisbury airport this morning shortly before he left for Johannesburg on his way to London, Hove said he considered his dismissal as "null and void" because Bishop Muzorewa played no part in it.

Describing the decision as a breach of the Salisbury settlement agreement, Hove said that the UANC would have to "review" the whole question of its participation in the accord.

Later, the Bishop's claims that he had nothing to do with the Hove dismissal were strongly rejected here by Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

In a flat contradiction of Muzorewa's claim that he was not there when the decision to fire Hove was taken, Chief Chirau said: "All four members of the council had been present at all meetings of the council and that no decisions had been taken other than at the formal meetings."

In an official statement, Chief Chirau said he was not prepared to divulge information about the proceedings of the council as that would be "contrary to his oath of office."

UANC Issues Statement

PA3016577Y Paris AFP in English 1651 GMT 30 Apr 78 TA

[Text] Salisbury, 30 April (AFP)--Bishop Abel Muzorewa's United African National Congress (UANC) today demanded the reinstatement of sacked Justice Minister Byr[illegible] Hove and threatened indirectly to quit the new government here if its call is not heeded.

The demand came in a statement issued after a 4-hour meeting here of the UANC's Central Committee to debate party policy following Friday's sacking of Mr Hove for refusing to retract statements he made alleging police brutality and urging better career prospects for blacks.

Mr Hove was dismissed by the Executive Council, the upper tier of the transitional administration which groups Bishop Muzorewa with white minority Premier Ian Smith, the Reverend Ndabaningi Sithole and Chief Jeremiah Chirau.

Bishop Muzorewa claimed that he was absent from the council meeting which voted Mr Hove's dismissal--a claim denied publicly by both Mr Sithole and Chirau.

Mr Hove was one of Bishop Muzorewa's three nominees on the Ministerial Council which handles the day-to-day running of the country under the settlement agreement signed here on March 3.

In its statement, the Central Committee denounced Mr Hove's dismissal as "unconstitutional and therefore null and void."

It expressed full confidence in Bishop Muzorewa and it condemned the three other members of the Executive Council for their "unilateral" decision to sack the minister.

The committee demanded an emergency meeting of the council and said:

"Meanwhile, the party is reviewing the whole question of its continued participation in the transitional government and to this effect the National Executive of the party is to be convened on May 7."

The committee said it had discussed demands for the dismissal of Mr Hove's white co-minister, Hilary Squires; the commander of the armed forces, Lt Gen Peter Walls; and the police commissioner, Mr Peter Allum.

All three publicly rebuked Mr Hove for his remarks.

Asked if the UANC would press for their dismissal if Mr Hove was not brought back into the government, a party official replied that this was the case.

No immediate reaction to the UANC's statement was forthcoming from its partners in the crisis-wracked interim government.

The crisis provoked by Hove's dismissal brought demonstrators onto the streets for the second day running. An estimated 1,500 gathered outside the UANC headquarters waving placards which read "no Hove, no settlement."

Hove's call for "positive reverse discrimination" to help blacks catch up in the promotion stakes have made the 38-year-old bearded lawyer something of a local hero.

Hove Flies to London

LD301704Y London PRESS ASSOCIATION in English 1236 GMT 30 Apr 78 ID

[Text] Mr Bryon Hove, sacked by the ruling Executive Council in Rhodesia on Friday from his post as black co-minister of justice, law and order, flew to London from Salisbury today.

Mr Hove, a 38-year-old London-trained barrister, was dismissed for criticising the structure of the Rhodesia police and judiciary, and the move has left the government in Salisbury bitterly split.

At Heathrow he said: "If the split is permanent it could mean the collapse of the interim government.

"I have no intention of withdrawing a word of my attack on the structure of the police, the civil service and the judiciary. What is going on is against the whole spirit of a move to majority rule and against prospects for African advancement."

Mr Hove said that Chief Jeremiah Chirau, current chairman of the Executive Council, was "merely an extension of Mr Ian Smith."

And he added: "Bishop Muzorewa was not even at the meeting at which my dismissal was decided. He is the only honest man in this affair and he is dealing with rogues. By his action, Chief Chirau has shown that he is one of the rogues."

In the police force there were two entry points, with the Africans starting two steps lower than whites. There was no chance under the present laws of an African police superintendent until 1985 and no chance of an African police commissioner until the year 2000.

He said: "I was asked to withdraw my criticism but I flatly refused. They were after my blood because of this. Mr Smith called me an immigrant and said there would not be the changes I asked for. He refused to meet me unless I retracted."

"There is to be an emergency meeting of the Executive Council. [illegible] assured me he was no party to my dismissal and I know he was [illegible] meeting took place. Late on Friday I was visited by mystery white man who showed me a press statement signed by Chief Chirau announcing my dismissal."

SITHOLE INTERVIEWED ON ENDING GUERRILLA FIGHTING

LD281234Y Salisbury Domestic Service in English 1610 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD/CA

[Salisbury radio interview with Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, member of the Executive Council of the Rhodesian interim government; date and place not specified--recorded]

[Text] One of the members of the Executive Council of the Rhodesian interim government, the Rev Ndabaningi Sithole, has written a book in support of the Salisbury agreement. In the light of the rejection of the Anglo-American proposals for a roundtable conference, Mr Sithole was asked if the transitional government could stop the fighting in Rhodesia.

[Sithole--begin recording] Yes, I believe that the transitional government can stop the fighting, and I'm sure it will. We happen to have very fi[illegible] information that those who have borne the brunt of the war are in full agreement with the agreement that was signed on the 3d of March this year.

[Question] How do you see the end of the fighting coming about through the denial of food to the infiltrators from Mozambique and Zambia?

[Answer] No, I don't see it that way. I see the fighting coming to an end by cooperation between the guerrilla commanders and the security forces and ourselves.

[Question] But Dr Owen on his recent visit here made the point that though it wouldn't be impossible to hold elections if the fighting was still going on, if that fighting escalated to a certain point, it would be extremely difficult, and also difficult to persuade the world that any election held under those circumstances would be in fact a true reflection of the feelings of the people. Can you comment on that?

[Answer] No, as far as we are concerned the question of the fighting escalating [illegible] arise, because those who are actually doing the fighting now are with us. What they are waiting for is the mechanics of handling them, sorting out their problems. They want to be assured that when they join us they are not being led into a trap to exterminate them. The [word indistinct] problem (?really) is one of inspiring confidence in them. As far as the acceptance of the agreement goes, that is no problem. They do accept the agreement. The problem is one of confidence, one of trust more than anything else.

[Question] How do you plan going about instilling that trust?

[Answer] Well, we have already started in our own way trying to instil that trust, and I'm sure that with the lift of the ban on ZANU [Zimbabwe African National Union] most of the ZANLA forces will now be under central control. It will be easier to issue, from a political (?view), directives to them.

[Question] You're on record as saying that the next 30 days will be critical. How do [illegible] you (?set that figure), and why do you see that this is a critical time?

[Answer] Because we intend to go out and appeal to those who are fighting to heed the voice of the Executive Council, and it is during the next 30 days that this will be done.

SEYCHELLES

COUP PLOT AGAINST GOVERNMENT UNCOVERED; ARRESTS MADE

BK3010241 Hong Kong AFP in English 1019 GMT 30 Apr 78 BK

[Text] Victoria, Seychelles, April 30 (AFP)--About 20 people were arrested here yesterday following discovery of several arms caches in what police believe was an attempt to topple President France Albert Rene, it was stated today. All was calm here.

President Rene is currently visiting Peking.

The Interior Ministry yesterday accused former President James Mancham, deposed by Mr Rene in June last year, of being behind the plot.

The ministry said a Seychellese had bought a 280-ton boat in the Kenyan port of Mombasa to transport mercenaries to the Seychelles.

Representations had been made to the Kenyan Government, the ministry said.

SOUTH AFRICA

VORSTER ANNOUNCES COMING INDEPENDENCE OF BLACK TERRITORY

LD281322Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Text] The black South African territory of Venda is to become an independent state during the second half of next year. This has been announced by the South African prime minister, Mr John Vorster, who held talks in Cape Town with the Venda chief minister, Chief Mphephu, and three other cabinet members.

Mr Vorster congratulated Chief Mphephu and his government for taking what he called a right decision. He said independence would not only be welcomed by the Venda people as a whole but it would bring them substantial benefit. Venda, an economically sound territory situated in the northeast of the Transvaal Province, will become the third of South Africa's black territories to become fully independent.

VORSTER REGARDS WEST'S PROPOSALS ON NAMIBIA AS FINAL

LD281843Y Johannesburg International Service in English 1600 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] The South African prime minister, Mr Vorster, has repeated that his government regards the Western settlement proposals on South-West Africa as final and definite. Mr Vorster (?was approached) after reports that the president of the South-West African People's Organization, Sam Nujoma, is to demand amendments to the proposals to make them acceptable to SWAPO. Mr Nujoma is scheduled to address the special United Nations debate on South-West Africa later today.

SOUTH AFRICA MAY PARTICIPATE IN UN SESSION ON NAMIBIA

ID3021462 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpts] The South African foreign minister, Mr Roelof Botha, has confirmed that South Africa is considering taking part in the special UN General Assembly debate on South-West Africa. The leader of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO], Sam Nujoma, took part in the debate on Friday. He demanded further amendments to the proposals to make them acceptable to SWAPO. Mr Botha said in Cape Town that at this stage South Africa was considering whether to enter the General Assembly debate, but no final decision had been taken. He said South Africa's participation depended on a number of factors which still required further investigation and inquiry. The time factor was also important. South Africa has a mission at the UN headed by Mr (Riaan) Eksteen, who could act at short notice on instructions from Cape Town.

ZAMBIA

APPROVAL REACHED FOR IMF AID FOR STABILIZATION PROGRAM

LD281216Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 0410 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD

[Excerpt] Finance Minister Mr John Mwanakatwe has announced that the 322.6 million kwacha aid to back Zambia's urgent economic stabilization program has finally been approved by the Executive Board of the International Monetary Fund. The minister said approval for the financial year program involving 322.6 million kwacha negotiated by Zambia with the IMF officials in February and March this year was given at a meeting of the board in Washington, USA, on Wednesday.

LUSAKA VIEWS WESTERN ATTEMPTS TO DISCREDIT FRONTLINE

LD281228Y Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1015 GMT 27 Apr 78 LD/CA

[Station commentary]

[Text] We now comment on the attempts by the Western press to discredit frontline states: A few days ago President Kaunda made it clear that Zambia condemns racialist minority regimes in southern Africa not because of color but because of their evil practices. In fact all frontline states are agreed on this point alone. It is annoying, however, to see and hear that the Western press and their governments are working day in and day out in an attempt to discredit frontline states.

We know that Western countries have vested interests in southern Africa, especially in the three countries which are still under colonial or fascist rule--Namibia, South Africa and Zimbabwe. However [words indistinct] on several occasions been accused of trying to choose leaders for the people of Zimbabwe. We believe that this is cheap propaganda and an insult to the people of Zimbabwe. Are Western governments and pressmen implying that the oppressed people of southern Africa do not know what they are doing? Western countries cannot and should not pretend to be serious about the problems of southern Africa when we know their tactics. They are responsible for the state of affairs in southern Africa.

Only enemies of the African revolution can doubt that sincerity of frontline states when it comes to matters affecting southern Africa.

The manifesto on southern Africa, popularly known as the Lusaka Manifesto, has made it clear that Africa will neither surrender nor compromise. The oppressors must surrender and unconditionally yield to the demands of the true owners of Zimbabwe, Namibia and South Africa.

Western countries and mass media must know and understand that the people of southern Africa are not bloodthirsty maniacs; they are peace-loving people fighting for their freedom and independence. The Lusaka Manifesto also makes it clear that to talk of the liberation of Africa is to say two things: first that the people in the territories still under colonial rule shall be free to determine themselves their own institutions of self-government; second that the individual in southern Africa shall be free from an enviornment (?posed) by the propaganda of racialism and given an opportunity to be men, not white men, brown men, yellow men or black men.

Thus the liberation of southern Africa does not mean a reverse of racialism. Western countries must know that the situation is dangerously explosive. People are dying in large numbers, both black and white, and this is no good for the region. We call upon progressive organizations and governments to support the frontline states and the liberation movements until final victory.

BRIEFS

EAST AFRICA LOCUST CONTROL--Arusha--The Ministerial Council of Locust Control has endorsed the budget of 60 million shillings to be used in the control of locusts in Eastern Africa. The ministerial council, which ended its meeting in Arusha today, has pledged to increase its efforts in controlling desert locusts at their breeding grounds. The chairman of the meeting, Ndugu John Malecela, told newsmen that this years' heavy rain have intensified breeding grounds for locusts. He said desert locusts have been reported and confirmed in the Red Sea coastal areas of Arabia, Sudan and Ethiopia and some parts of Somalia, but they were under control. Ndugu Malecela, who is the Tanzanian agriculture minister, said due to the threat of desert locusts (?infestation), the council has recommended the establishment of a subbase in Djibouti to be used for control operations. [Text] [Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD/EA]

HORTENSIA ALLENDE IN ETHIOPIA--Mrs Hortensia Allende, wife of the late President Allende of Chile, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning to take part in the preparatory international solidarity conference which is to bring closer togther the anti-imperialist forces of the Middle East and Africa. [Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1030 GMT 28 Apr 78 LD/EA]

DANISH GRANT TO TANZANIA--Danish International Development Agency (DANIDA) has granted more than 7.5 million shillings to the Tanzania Library Services for the construction of two libraries in the country. DANIDA has also donated (?1000) books for use in these libraries. The director of Tanzania Library Services, Ndugu (Kaungam-Uno), said the money will be used in the construction of libraries in Songea and Sumbawang, he said the construction of the Songea library will begin in June this year and the Sumbawanga project would also commence with the new financial year. [Text] [Dar es Salaam in English to East Africa 1000 GMT 30 Apr 78 LD/EA]

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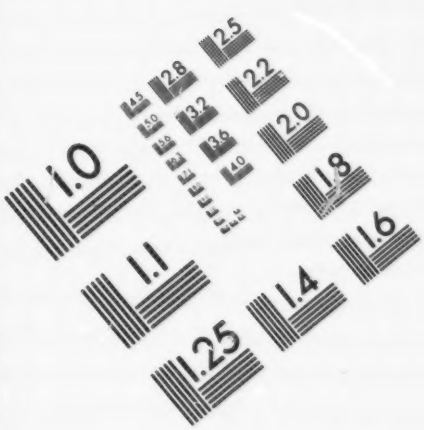

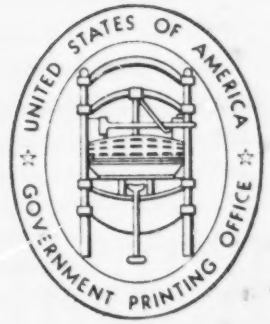

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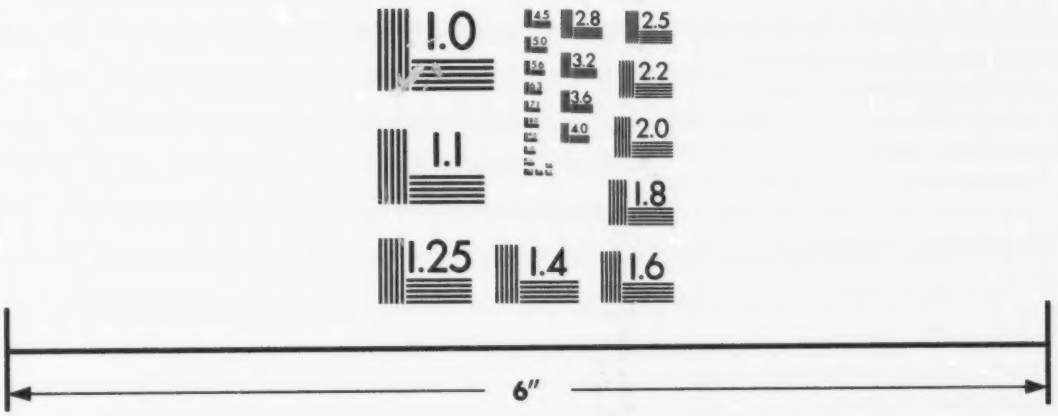

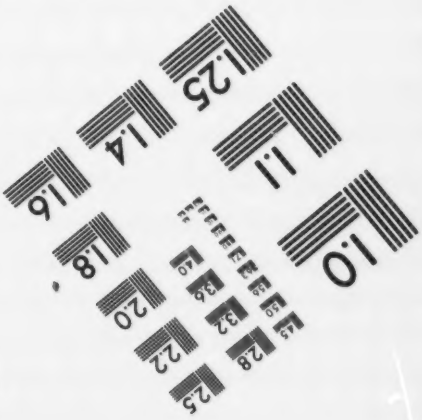

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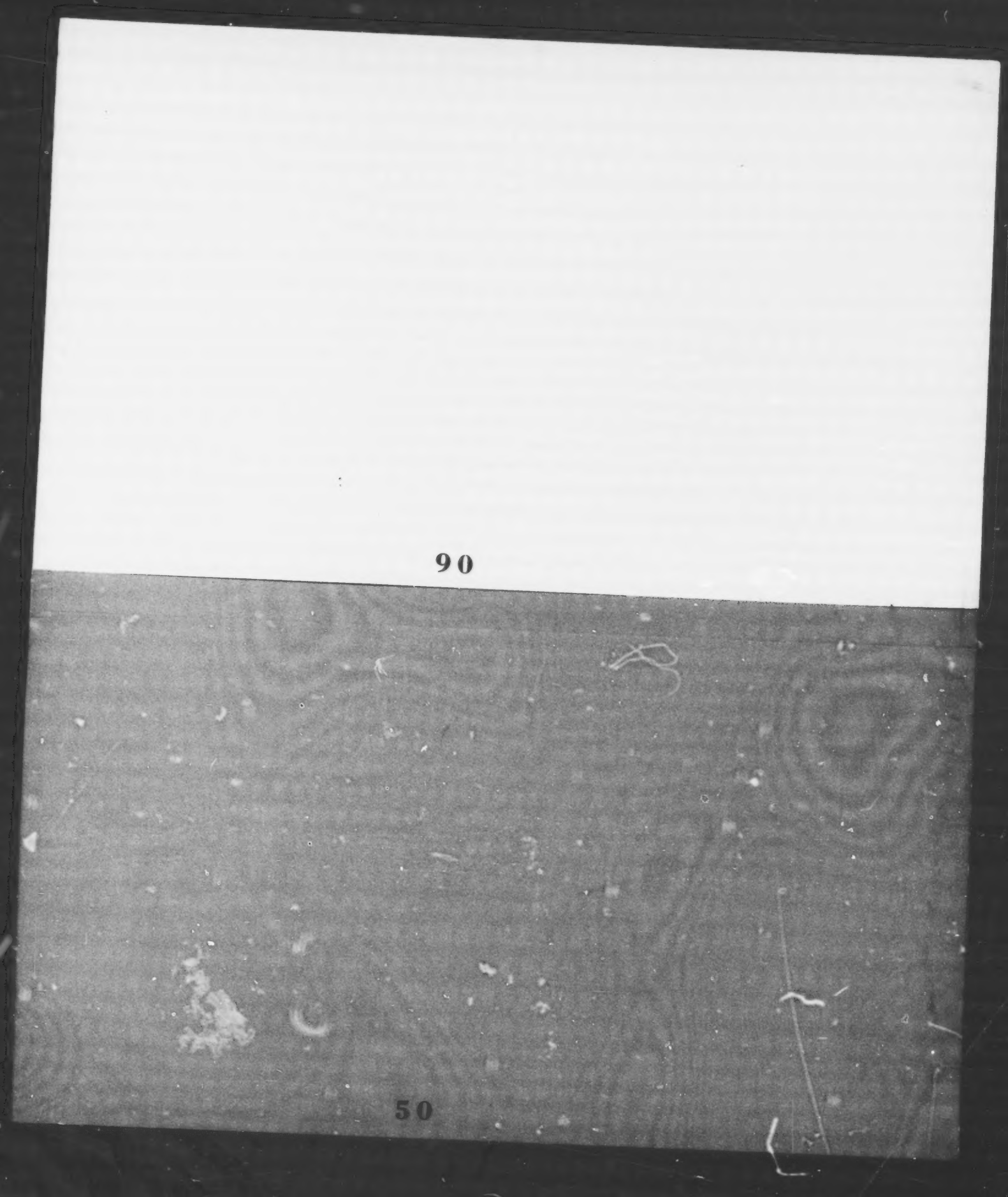
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